

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 16 1886

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BOB AND ALF

THE TAYLOR BROTHERS IN TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Arrival of the Candidates in Bridgeport.—The Greeting that Awaited Them.—A Master's Recognition.—Ruth Keene—Speech by her from the Speaking—Other Political News.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 15.—[Special]—No fairer spot could be divined than that where last night the white rose and red rested. The brothers, rivals in politics, but fraternal in affection, reached Bridgeport as the sun was setting beyond the mountains. Upstairs, a bright, coal fire glimmered and bid welcome to a cheery room. A half hour of pleasant conversation and the brothers retired to the room. They occupied the same apartment and soon sought their bed, to slumber side by side. After an early breakfast, the party started for the depot. As the brothers, side by side, emerged upon the veranda, a lady of the house—matron upon whose brow set the seal of many seasons; her silvery hair in strange contrast with her still bright eyes—stepped forward with a bonbonette in each hand, one of roses, while the other of cardinal hue, the now accepted colors of the brothers. She said:

"Colonel Bob and Colonel Alf, I am not political, I don't know anything about politics but I want you to accept these flowers, because it makes my mother's heart glad to see two brothers making a canvass against each other as lovingly as they tell me you two do. I give them to you because I know the hearts of your mother and father must be proud of two such sons. Let me see you shake hands before you go," said the matron. Without a word, each looking fraternally into the eyes of the other, while their associates beheld the scene with silence, Bob and Alf shook hands and left the house. The train rolled in a few minutes and the party was off for Tullahoma. The rain was fast descending, and as the cars sped on a few people were gathered at the station. At Tullahoma extensive preparations had been made for the reception of the brothers, but the rain again intervened. Still the political interest was so great that the large crowd defied the weather. The speaking had to take place in a church, and the crowd was so large as to extend far in every direction beyond the building. No new point was made except that the democratic candidate was more pronounced than ever in his opposition to the Blair bill, which he denounced as unconstitutional and undemocratic.

The day had been propitious, 5,000 would have been in attendance upon the first appearance of the brothers upon the soil of middle Tennessee. Over 2,000 sons of Coffee and adjoining counties were gathered at the debate. Cheers rent the air for "our Bob," while the republican leader, respected and admired, was accorded a genuine need of admiration by his followers.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of State Convention and Nomination of Candidates.

MADISON, Wis., September 15.—The democratic state convention today nominated Gilbert A. Woodward, of LaCrosse, for governor and J. D. Pugh, of Pierce county, for lieutenant governor; for secretary of state John P. Ludwig; Wm. H. Thompson, treasurer; John L. Johnson, attorney general; George W. Bird, of Jefferson, state superintendent of schools; Edward McLaughlin, of Fondulac; railroads commissioners; James Michan, of Stevens Point; insurance commissioner, John Kerrel, of Keweenaw.

The platform declares:

"That we send a cordial greeting to President Grant and his cabinet, and our hearty commendation of their wise and patriotic administration of public affairs in accordance with the principles and policies of the democratic party, which, in its purity, stability and ability, has commanded the respect of all parties and classes of men in the United States and rendered it a lasting example to the world; and we shall be sincerely pleased to see that the principles of the party to oppose us will be abandoned."

That we warmly approve the action of the democratic Lou of representatives of the last two congresses in seeking the restoration to the public domain of lands taken from the Indians since granted to railway companies and never earned according to the conditions of the grants, inasmuch as the welfare of American labor deserves the public lands and remanding them all be kept for homestead for actual settlers, we insist that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently given away or sold by the government to railroads shall be reclaimed by forfeiture, and we denounce the practice and policy of the republican administration in permitting vast areas of the public domain to fall into the ownership of foreign land companies and alien absentees.

That we denounce the republican party for its conduct in the recent convention, labor and the treatment of home workers as an infringement of the fundamental principles of democracy.

That the interdictory and excessive use of interstate liquor is earnestly to be deplored, and we believe that the liquor traffic should be regulated by reasonable and liberal laws, but regard the question as one for the states to decide, whether general or local, designed exclusively for the arbitrary regulation of the personal habits of citizens, as an exercise of the legislative power, and justified by no practical result yet attained in the history of the country.

That the democratic party has unfailingly testified its gratitude to the soldiers of the republic by supporting liberal pensions and bounties and just compensation for their services, and we trust that such changes in the pension laws shall remove mere technical objections to meritorious claims for pensions, and grade according to the extent of disability.

That a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis is a cardinal principle of the democratic party, and that the members selected as democrats, who voted against the bill for a reduction of the tariff deserve no recognition in democratic councils.

TOO MUCH CHLORAL.

William P. Ferris Found Dead in a Nashville Restaurant.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 15.—[Special]—Wm. P. Ferris, a manager forty-three, was found dead in Newnan and Houston's restaurant, late this afternoon. He had taken a room late last night. A gentleman occupying the other bed noticed Ferris dead and called and said, "He was last seen alive about four o'clock, going to the water closet. When the other gentleman returned to the room tonight he found Ferris dead." A large empty chlorine bottle was in the room and it is supposed Ferris took it to quiet pain, as there was no indication of suicide. He was a citizen of Birmingham. A curio shop, where Ferris was seen dead, which was remodeled into a restaurant, and when a boy had for his room the room in which he died. He was well connected and highly esteemed.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Last night fire broke out in Eberle & Bernheim's auction and storage warehouse, 134 Main street, and caused damage amounting to about \$10,000. Four watchmen, employees of the firm, and one from the fire department, were left in charge, but most of the fallen asleep, as the building was again on fire like a torch. This time the loss was more severe, and will aggregate \$20,000 or \$25,000. Most of it is to furniture of citizens stored during their absence.

REPAIRING THE WRECK.

The Work of Restoring Charleston's Buildings.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 15.—There is no particular change in the situation today, but the work of rough reparation is going on in every part of the city. It is impossible to restore the buildings to their former condition, but they are putting on a better appearance, and the very hum of labor tends to lighten the atmosphere. There is a scarcity of brick layers and plasterers, but the application of work come in daily. The relief committee today considered the condition of Summerville and villages along the line of the South Carolina railway, and of the town of Mt. Pleasant, opposite Charleston, on Cooper river, and resolved unanimously that the losses in these places should be provided for in the ratio of their amount on the same scale as the loss of Charleston. The feeling of the committee is that while most of the funds were sent in the name of Charleston, the intention of the donors was to furnish relief to the whole earthquake district in this vicinity. A committee on immediate relief has been organized and is issuing small sums of money to persons in great distress, such as clothing, etc. Most of the tented shelter provided for refuges in the city have been removed, and the intention is to have all cleared away by the end of the month. In this government engineers have greatly assisted by their reports on the condition of dwellings.

RELIEF FOR CHARLESTON.

Boston's Contribution—The Grand Army's Action.

BOSTON, September 15.—The Charleston relief fund here now amounts to \$38,592. Treasurer Jordan today received the following telegram from Mayor Courtney, of Charleston:

Boston's munificent contribution of \$25,000 received with no words to express the thanks of Charleston for the efforts of the generous men here. It will be a glorious memory for all time.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The appeal of Commandant Fairchild, of the Grand Army of the Republic to comrades of that organization is favorably received by the Grand Army posts of Brooklyn. It is proposed to appropriate an amount of money from the post funds to sustain and uplift their stricken fellow-countrymen here. It will be a glorious memory for all time.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The board of trade directors have instructed Secretary Stone to divide the subscription for the Charleston and Texas sufferers into two equal parts and forward checks for the same to duly authorized parties for relief of each. The total amount collected was \$5,500, and the amount of baseball tomorrow will be the means of adding another thousand to the relief fund, but this is for Charleston alone. The Chicago branch of the American Association of the Red Cross appropriated \$2,000 today for Charleston sufferers.

CALLING THEM IN.

Fifteen Million Three Per Cent Called in by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The acting secretary of the treasury this afternoon issued the one hundred and forty-second call for the redemption of bonds, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated will be paid at the United States treasury in the city of Washington, D. C., on October 16, 1886, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, viz., 3 per cent bonds issued under an act of Congress approved July 15, 1882, and numbered as follows:

\$90—original number 56 to original number 103, both inclusive.

\$80—original number 341 to original number 649, both inclusive.

\$80—original number 2,835 to original number 4,206, both inclusive.

\$10,600—original number 8,811 to original number 10,600, both inclusive.

Total \$15,000,000.

Particular holding bonds called by this circular can obtain immediate payment, with interest to date of presentation, by requesting a statement in a letter, forwarding the bond for redemption, and presenting the same to the authority authorizing immediate payment of bonds upon presentation before the date mentioned is a new feature, and will be incorporated in all succeeding calls.

A BANK SUSPENDED.

HOWARD COUNTY BANK, Glasgow, Mo., Closed Its Doors.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—Late yesterday afternoon the Howard county bank at Glasgow closed its doors and placed its business in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of its creditors. James S. Thompson, president of the bank, makes the following statement: The assets of the bank are ample to pay all deposits and stockholders in full. Hard times and the general depression of agriculture have compelled me to make a suspensory note, and I have adhered to democratic principles and triumphantly vindicated the pledges of the party to oppose the bank.

That we warmly approve the action of the democratic Lou of representatives of the last two congresses in seeking the restoration to the public domain of lands taken from the Indians since granted to railway companies and never earned according to the conditions of the grants, inasmuch as the welfare of American labor deserves the public lands and remanding them all be kept for homestead for actual settlers, we insist that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently given away or sold by the government to railroads shall be reclaimed by forfeiture, and we denounce the practice and policy of the republican administration in permitting vast areas of the public domain to fall into the ownership of foreign land companies and alien absentees.

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A HORRIBLE STORY.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN ILLINOIS.

Three Men Charged with Theft, Cast into a Prison Cell, Six Feet Square, Basking with Fifth, and Fed on Bread and Water for Two Weeks—Suing for Damages, Etc.

CHICAGO, September 15.—In the circuit court today, a declaration in tort was filed for \$50,000 damages against John E. Stafford, chief of the town of Lake police; Michael Markey, captain of the police, and Theodore Flynn and John Egan, detectives, and in favor of Michael Boland, Wm. Lawler and Thomas O'Neill, all residents of Lake. On the night of August 25th last, the declaration states in substance a boxcar on the Lake Shore yards in Lake was entered by thieves. Two days later Boland, Lawler, and O'Neill were arrested before Justice Justice, and in face of their protest the case was continued for ten days "to permit the detectives to obtain further convincing evidence." Their bond was fixed at \$1,000 and all three were locked up in the village station instead of being removed to the county jail, as the law provides. The village station is described as a miserable little hole, six by six feet in dimension, dark and ill ventilated. The only furniture was a pail and a few wisps of straw. This dungeon was also tenanted by a man held on charge of receiving stolen property. Into this black hole the three suspects were cast and during the ten days pending the continuance they were fed bread and water twice a day and the slop pail was unsupervised. Their pleas for even the slight relief, which the returning detective said fifth would afford, were laughed at and their bread was thrown upon the floor at them.

At the end of ten days they were brought out and an attorney with whom they had communicated appeared in their interests.

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MACON'S BONDED DEBT.

THE BOND COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

A Modification of Existing Laws Proposed—Macon's Needs—A Steamer Sold—Local Bills Advertised—Gas and Water Supply—Claim for Damages—Other News Notes.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Macon is laboring under heavy incubus. The bond commission has proven a veritable old man of the sea, and one of the hardest tasks that the legislative members will strike is this commission.

At their meeting in Colonel J. E. Jones's office they drafted the following report:

The law creating the bond commission and under which the indebtedness of the city of Macon was funded into her present outstanding 6 per cent bonds, was passed when property was at its lowest point in value. The city was impaired to such an extent that her 7 per cent bonds were selling at 40 cents on the dollar. The object of the bill was to give the city a 5 per cent bond when the law was passed, we find at the end of five and one-half years of its administration that the city is 7 per cent bonded, while the amount she has raised is so large a benefit from this law, the city has suffered from the payment of large premiums for her bonds on account of the increase in the cost of money, and the growth of the city and the expenses of governing it have increased in a greater ratio than the increase of the city's income by reason of its growth and consequent enhancement of the value of real estate.

While the creation of the bond commission was due to the result of the financial condition of the city, the framers of the law made a serious mistake in failing to provide a limit to the amount to be invested yearly for account of the sinking fund, and the net bonded indebtedness of the city, which would have been a great relief.

A bill was introduced in the last session of the bonded indebtedness of the city at the time the debt was first funded, and the income of the commission at that time, and the net bonded indebtedness of the city, which would have been a great relief, will show that the income of the commission now will leave a surplus for investment for sinking fund, after paying interest on the outstanding bonds, and the amount required for the requirements for the security of the holders of these bonds.

Total amount of bonds funded in 1860, \$68,100; income of commission in 1860, from three-fifths of the taxes on real and personal property, \$50,125.39. Total amount of other bonds outstanding at present, \$10,400; income of commission from taxes this year, about \$70,000. This is estimated, and it is regarded as under the amount, rather than over, because the amount of bonds funded in 1860, after paying interest on \$68,400, was \$2,121. The surplus in 1860, after paying interest on the bonds funded, was \$4,000, which could be invested in other bonds, and it will be invested in any city bonds for sinking fund, will be \$5,740, or about 1/4 per cent upon the total net bonded indebtedness of the city. As the bond commission over the years has increased, it will be seen that the same ratio of increase in income and decrease in outstanding indebtedness to the total amount can be applied, it will be sufficient for all the bonded indebtedness of the city long before the maturity of the bonds.

Consequently as the commission has no power to call in the bonds, and as it has no discretion to appropriate any excess of revenue to any other purpose than the purchase of city bonds, it follows that the commissioners will have the power to call in the bonds at whatever premium holders may demand, and suffer such expense to render uninvested. In either event, the commissioners will be compelled to do in one case, she is forced to pay a large premium upon the amount of her indebtedness. In the other she would accumulate a large sum of money by which she could not be used for any purpose and upon which she would lose the interest.

Under the terms of the funding act the payment of interest according to terms is suspended, and as it has no discretion to appropriate any excess of revenue to any other purpose than the purchase of city bonds, it follows that the commissioners will have the power to call in the bonds at whatever premium holders may demand, and suffer such expense to render uninvested. In either event, the commissioners will be compelled to do in one case, she is forced to pay a large premium upon the amount of her indebtedness. In the other she would accumulate a large sum of money by which she could not be used for any purpose and upon which she would lose the interest.

To secure the funding of the bonds, and for the further reason that the growth of the city has been rapid in recent years, and that the expenses of the city have increased in proportion to its growth, and as its income, the tax payers of the city are urging upon the mayor and council and the bond commission to make a modification of the present law. It is proposed to make a part of the agreement between the bondholders and the city of Macon. But for what purpose? To secure the funding of the bonds, and to create a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity. It was never contemplated that the city should be compelled to pay a large premium for bonds, nor more than 100 cents on the dollar of their face value at maturity. So long as the payment of interest is promptly made, and provision is made for the principal to be paid at maturity, the terms of the agreement are not violated, and it is wrong to injure the city to the bondholders.

In view of the foregoing facts, and for the further reason that the growth of the city has been rapid in recent years, and that the expenses of the city have increased in proportion to its growth, and as its income, the tax payers of the city are urging upon the mayor and council and the bond commission to make a modification of the present law. It is proposed to make a part of the agreement between the bondholders and the city of Macon. But for what purpose?

To secure the funding of the bonds, and to create a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity. It was never contemplated that the city should be compelled to pay a large premium for bonds, nor more than 100 cents on the dollar of their face value at maturity. So long as the payment of interest is promptly made, and provision is made for the principal to be paid at maturity, the terms of the agreement are not violated, and it is wrong to injure the city to the bondholders.

We think that the bondholders will be satisfied if, upon a proper presentation of these facts to the bondholders, with the request that they take no action in regard to the modification of the law, the city from investing through the bond commission annually any excess for account of sinking fund over and above what is necessary to meet the expenses of the bondholders, that they will give their consent for such modification to be made. Therefore

the bondholders and the mayor and council are requested to take such steps as they may deem best adapted to the purpose to ascertain.

First, if the bondholders are willing to such change in the law, and if the bondholders will agree to the modification of the law, then the city will relieve the city from investing through the bond commission annually any excess for account of sinking fund over and above what is necessary to meet the expenses of the bondholders, that they will give their consent for such modification to be made.

Second, if the mayor and council are requested to take such steps as they may deem best

adapted to the purpose to ascertain.

Third, if the bondholders will not consent to any change in the law that will deprive the holders of the bonds of ample protection for interest, and if the bondholders will not consent to the fact that the present law can be modified so as to greatly benefit the city, without prejudice to any equity, then the bondholders will be satisfied.

For these reasons, based upon facts set forth, we think that the bondholders will be satisfied if, upon a proper presentation of these facts to the bondholders, with the request that they take no action in regard to the modification of the law, the city from investing through the bond commission annually any excess for account of sinking fund over and above what is necessary to meet the expenses of the bondholders, that they will give their consent for such modification to be made. Therefore

the bondholders and the mayor and council are requested to take such steps as they may deem best adapted to the purpose to ascertain.

Five From Gordon.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Five boys, claiming to be from Gordon, were found by Officer Holmes huddled up on a saw dust pile under Corpt's ice house, near the union depot, last night, fast asleep. They were carried to the city hall and allowed to sleep on the benches in the court room.

Pete Harman's Case.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Pete Harman was fined \$300 in city court for selling liquor on Sunday. His lawyer, Colonel R. W. Patterson, moved for a new trial, and Pete gave bond in the sum of \$300.

Seduction.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Arthur Harper was up before Judge Freeman this evening on a charge of seduction, preferred by Emma Rawls.

Personal Paragraphs.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Messrs. A. F. Barnes and W. E. Johnson, of the Constitution, are visiting Charleston.

J. A. S. Baldwin, of Atlanta, is in the city.

Colonel and Mrs. N. L. Lanier are home from Toccoa.

Miss Tillie Fieldingseller writes pleasantly from New Orleans to her parents here.

Miss George, a girl, and two boys are visiting friends in New London, Conn.

Dr. McLean returned from Marshallville today and reports Mrs. M. J. Hatcher much improved.

Miss Beesle Rogers is home from the blue vale of Nachoochee.

The 26th District Convention.

GRIFFIN, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—The 26th district, composed of the counties of Butts, Spalding and Fayette, has been called to meet at the court house in Griffin, Ga., on Wednesday the 22d inst., to nominate a democratic senator for this district.

A Coming Marriage.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Louie Carson, daughter of Mr. Luke Carson, of this city, and Mr. Patrick H. Price, of Augusta, at the cathedral, on Wednesday morning, September 22d, at 7 o'clock.

Coweta Court Postponed.

NEWNAN, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—On account of the sickness of Judge S. W. Harris, Fayette superior court will not be held next week. Judge Harris has ordered its adjournment to third Monday in December.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

On Sunday last little Willie Walter McKown, the only child of Willis W. and Lizzie McKown, died at the residence of Dr. J. A. McKown in Jonesboro. The little cherub was only five months old, lacking two days, but his brief stay in this world of sorrow had brightened it like a sunbeam to his father and mother. The grief stricken parents have the consolation of knowing that their idolized darling sleeps in the arms of Jesus, and that he will meet him in that brighter land where there is no death.

Mr. Tate Zellers, of Campbell county, is dead. He was a prominent citizen.

Miss Ann Brand, of Loganville, is dead at the age of twenty-two years.

Rev. Jereon Headon died yesterday evening at his home, about thirteen miles below Toccoa, of typhoid fever.

The Trade in North Georgia Horses.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Mr. T. Martin and Mr. Danville, of Gainesville, shipped eighteen fine horses by the Richmond and Danville railroad, on yesterday, to Thomasville, Ga. Mr. Martin followed last night and will dispose of them. They were a splendid lot, and in their selection Mr. Martin showed fine judgment. He will be absent ten or fifteen days.

Like the Perfume Wafted.

From beds of flowers is the breath that has been rendered agreeably odorous with SOZO-DONT, which communicates to the teeth a marble whiteness, and to the gums a roseate tint. Use it, and beautify your mouth.

and they will look after the true interests of the city,

Gas and Water.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Last night the committee of council reported adversely as to erecting fifty-seven new hydrants at an outlay by the company of fifty thousand dollars. The increased cost of the water supply would be eight thousand two hundred dollars. A new committee consisting of Almon Smith, Connor, Hudgings and Ware was appointed to further examine and report on the communication from the gas and water company. The company will soon begin the construction of the great reservoir on Fort Hill, the highest point in Macon. This hill is east of the river, and the water will be conducted in mains across the bridge.

Want of Damage.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—J. H. Bremer wants the damage done to his horse that fell in a hole on Mulberry street. He claims that the horse was worth one hundred and fifty dollars before and that now it is only worth one hundred. The master was referred to a committee.

Good Farming.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Mr. W. S. Laney, of Holton, was in the city today and reported his price acre of corn. He took one old worn out acre, put on it thirty bushels of cotton seed, two hundred pounds of guano and five loads of stable manure. He gave it four plowings and planted it in double rows. Previously it would only yield five bushels of corn, at best. He gathered forty bushels of corn and a thousand pounds of fodder. Good farming that.

Petitioning for Remittal.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—L. Greenwood, W. S. Morrison, Henry Hammond and Thomas Callahan have petitioned council to remit the recent heavy fines imposed on them. The police commission reported adversely on Greenwood's case, and the others have been referred to committees for further investigation.

Change of Companies.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—East Macon fire company have been ordered to do duty with No. 2's engine, and old No. 4, whose engine was bought by the city, have been turned into a hose company. Both are as good companies as are in the city, and may be relied upon for service.

Three Vacancies.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—A committee of council advertise for three applicants to fill existing vacant scholarships in Mercer university. The applicants will be examined by the faculty who will grant the proper certificates to those who pass muster.

A Baby's Funeral.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—A sad congregation assembled at the residence of Mr. George W. Gant, East Macon, today at 9:50 a.m., to witness the funeral services of a dear little baby girl, Mrs. Gant's only child. Mrs. Gant, Rev. J. M. Austin conducted the services, which were of a beautiful and touching character. The sympathies of many friends are with the bereaved parents.

An Amusing Episode.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Parties at a certain corner of Third street, became attracted by the noise of a gun shot, and as they were in the vicinity of an old gentleman in front of his store, after midnight last night. He sat there talking to himself until he got into a heated discussion. At length he apparently made some remark that was so distasteful to himself, that he bounced clear of his seat, sprang half across the pavement, and with a snort ran into his house. His audience laughed until their sides ached at this queer proceeding on the part of the soliloquist. He was cold sober.

The Elberton Gazette also says that the people of that section are beginning to appreciate the importance of raising their own horses and mules. If they had done this for the last twenty years the country would have been in a much better condition financially.

The Monroe county grand jury thus finds fault with the local opinion law of that county:

We have carefully investigated violations of the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in this state. We believe that section 11 of said act is unconstitutional. That the provisions of this act shall not prevent practicing physicians furnishing liquor for medical purposes, or that the treatment by them has been greatly abused, and it will be difficult if not impracticable to enforce the law as long as this broad discretion is allowed. We have no objection to the law as it stands, but we do not like the subject and recommend that a remedy be applied.

The Fairburn News says that Uncle Watt Murrell, of Atlanta, is plastering Mr. Adams' house, once belonged to Robert Murrell, a brother of the famous outlaw, John A. Murrell. Watt says that all the Murrell family were honorable Christian people, except John, who, he says, was altogether bad as his reputation indicates. Watt was about ten years old when John A. was apprehended, and remained silent.

Mr. A. P. McRaven, of Fairburn, has in his possession a perfectly petrified rose bud, which was sent him from Valley Head, Ala., where the soil and climate seem to be adapted to petrification, as any quantity of acorns, hickory nuts, etc, are said to be found which are petrified.

The grandmother of Mr. W. W. Simpson, of Wilkes county, was a brave woman. In company with her brother, John Nelson, she rode from Baltimore to Little river, in Wilkes county, bringing two of her children with her. This greatfeat was accomplished just before the close of the revolution, when the country was full of Indians and tories and shows what stuff our grandmothers were made of. What a ride that would be for one of our society ladies of the present day.

In preaching in Charleston last Sunday, Bishop Howe made light of the supernatural theory of the earthquake, and said:

Many preachers say that the earthquake is wicked. In other words, that the community of Christ is suffering because of its sins. If that is true, then the punishment for personal transgression calls for personal punishment, that every building in the city which was shaken down or injured ought also to testify to the sinfulness of its主人. Who would be willing to single out Charleston for punishment if it would seem that he would punish only certain individuals. A few years ago a tremendous earthquake swept through the city, and as it was caused by the hand of God, it is hard to see how it can be attributed to the sins of the people.

It seems to me that, with such an example before us, we cannot say in present calamity, "It is because of our sins that these sufferings have been brought upon us."

Upon these remarks the Augusta Chronicle adds:

We trust the bondholders will be satisfied if, upon a proper presentation of these facts to the bondholders, with the request that they take no action in regard to the modification of the law, the city from investing through the bond commission annually any excess for account of sinking fund over and above what is necessary to meet the expenses of the bondholders, that they will give their consent for such modification to be made.

For these reasons, based upon facts set forth, we think that the bondholders will be satisfied if, upon a proper presentation of these facts to the bondholders, with the request that they take no action in regard to the modification of the law, the city from investing through the bond commission annually any excess for account of sinking fund over and above what is necessary to meet the expenses of the bondholders, that they will give their consent for such modification to be made.

Five From Gordon.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Five boys, claiming to be from Gordon, were found by Officer Holmes huddled up on a saw dust pile under Corpt's ice house, near the union depot, last night, fast asleep. They were carried to the city hall and allowed to sleep on the benches in the court room.

Pete Harman's Case.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Pete Harman was fined \$300 in city court for selling liquor on Sunday. His lawyer, Colonel R. W. Patterson, moved for a new trial, and Pete gave bond in the sum of \$300.

Seduction.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Arthur Harper was up before Judge Freeman this evening on a charge of seduction, preferred by Emma Rawls.

Personal Paragraphs.

MACON, Ga., September 15.—[Special.]—Messrs. A. F. Barnes and W. E. Johnson, of the Constitution, are visiting Charleston.

J. A. S. Baldwin, of Atlanta, is in the city.

Colonel and Mrs. N. L. Lanier are home from Toccoa.

Miss Tillie Fieldingseller writes pleasantly from New Orleans to her parents here.

Miss George, a girl, and two boys are visiting friends in New London, Conn.

Dr. McLean returned from Marshallville today and reports Mrs.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE PREPAID, AT \$1.00 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE AT ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND

WAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

**Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock, a.m.: Fair weather, station-
ary temperature.**

Virginia, local rains, followed by fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, easterly winds, shifting to southerly. Eastern Florida, fair weather, stationary temperature. Western Florida and Alabama, fair weather, slightly cooler southerly winds. Mississippi: Fair weather, slightly cooler winds, generally southerly. Tennessee, local rains, followed by fair weather, cooler southerly winds. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia: Generally fair weather, stationary temperature, southerly winds, shifting to southerly.

We beg to assure Brother Walsh, of the Augusta Chronicle, and his gifted associates, of our distinguished consideration.

It is announced from London that Sir Charles Dilke will edit a morning paper in that city; but they are always slandering Sir Charles.

The New York Tribune feels that a great victory has been won in Maine. The election of two years hence will show, however, that the vote of Maine will not elect a president.

The rumor is denied that Colonel Belo, of Galveston, who is with the president in the Adirondacks, is to be appointed to the Austrian mission. The colonel says he would not accept office.

The responses to the call for help sent out by Charleston are creditable to the whole people. They exhibit better than anything else, the unity of the people, and their strong love for each other.

A TERRIBLE story of suffering is reported from the town of Lake, Illinois. Three men suspected of theft, were cast into a filthy prison pen, six feet square, and fed on bread and water for two weeks.

It is again stated that Mr. Manning will never return to his post in Washington. He is a hopeless physical wreck. His friends have been slow in admitting the fact, but they now find that longer denial is useless. Mr. Manning will be sorely missed by the president.

GENERAL AGO, the democratic congressman from West Virginia, has been defeated for nomination, not reluctantly enough, by an Irishman, District Attorney Delany. Bragg distinguished himself both in Congress and in political conventions by a thinly disguised hostility to Irishmen. As a consequence they watched for their opportunity, and downed him.

State Banks Again.

The monopoly banking system saddled upon our people as a war measure, and perpetrated in the interest of the money kings, is the meanest form of protection that could be devised. The imposition of an annual tax of ten per cent upon the issues of state banks protects the owners of a fixed amount of currency and necessarily enables them to command a high interest.

Now a great deal can be said in favor of the protection of labor, of enterprise, of manufacturers, but what shall we say of a special protection designed to protect only the greatest moneyed monopolists of the country? Reduced to its last analysis, the prohibition of state banks under a high tax system is a deadly strike at the liberty of the citizen. It is the worst form of that paternalism which the founders of our republic abhorred.

To the superficial observer, the uniformity of the national bank currency seems to be an admirable thing, but against this delusive advantage must be offset the evils of financial centralization, resulting in high rates of interest. Looked at in the proper light, it will be seen that it is as unjust and oppressive to crush state banks, by a heavy tax, as it would be to create a monopoly in merchandise. As we intimated before, the controlling question in all this, is one of individual liberty. If it is right and safe for an individual to pledge his property and to give his note, he should be allowed to do it in a business-like way, under proper regulations, by issuing notes which his fellow-citizens may use in trade, or refuse, as it suits them. The objection that such a currency would be local is one of the best things that could be said in its favor. It would establish local money centers, local circuits of production and consumption, and give an impetus to the investments of the country. Without a local currency, local self-government is shorn of one of its most valuable features.

It is time to get rid of paternalism in government, unjust war measures, and oppressive laws made in the interests of the few and against the welfare of the many. Let us take a long stride in the direction of reform by repealing the prohibitory tax of ten per cent on the banks of issue chartered under state laws.

Blaine in Maine.

The announcement that the republicans have carried Maine, is about a startling the familiar news that the Dutch have captured Holland.

The result is just what everybody expected, and has no significance whatever. It is known to everybody that the republicans won Maine and that Blaine owns the republicans.

One point of interest, and the only point, the prohibition vote. Because it was won by the admirers of Blaine are jubilant, they claim that the prohibitionists could resist the magnetism of the plumed hat, and fell into line with the republicans.

The American people pay a million dollars a day for their free government. It is worth it.

MOTTO of the republicans at this time—"To the victors belong the spoils."

The next legislature will elect judges and solicitors general, and contestants for those offices are coming into the field rapidly. In

the August circuit Judge Rosney will be opposed by Hon. James S. Hook. In the Middle circuit Hon. James K. Hines will oppose Judge Carswell. In the Northeastern Judge Estes will be again opposed by Hon. C. J. Walker. For the solicitor generalship the present incumbent, Mr. Erwin, will be opposed by Mr. Howard Thompson. Hon. Tom Evans, of Telfair, will run for the solicitor generalship in his circuit. He will be opposed by Mr. J. H. Martin, of Pulaski, and by ex-Representative Hightower, of Laurens. Hon. Joel Branham, of Rome, will have a contest with Hon. John W. Maddox, of Chattooga, for the judgeship in their circuit. In the Brunswick circuit Hon. Joel L. Sweat, of Clinch, will be a candidate for the position just vacated by Judge Morson. It is said he will have opposition. In Flint circuit Judge Boynton will be opposed by C. A. Turner of Monroe. James H. Morris of Talbotton, H. C. Cameron, of Harris, and A. A. Carson, the present incumbent, will run for the solicitor generalship of the Chattahoochee circuit. An interesting race will be that for Judge Lawrence's place on the bench of the Ocmulgee circuit. The candidates are the Hon. Joel Abbott Billups, Hon. Fred C. Foster, Hon. Frank Jenkins and Messrs. Crawford, of Baldwin, and Key of Jasper.

An Interesting Experiment. Succi's thirty days' fast lacks only three days of completion.

This is a far more interesting case than Dr. Tanner had to take to his bed, and he has suffered his strength by not exercising. Succi, on the contrary, exercises violently, fence, rides, swims, walks and reads, writes and converses. He is sustained by a mysterious liquor which he found in use in Zanzibar. This liquor is said to paralyze the functions of the stomach.

Succi believes that chemistry will some day be able to suppress hunger entirely, and render eating unnecessary. Such a consummation is greatly to be desired, if the chemical substitute for food can be placed within the reach of the masses. But there is the rub. To supply the world with the peculiar liquor swallowed by Succi before he began his fast would cost much as food. Still, this does not lessen the scientific importance of the experiment, as the developments may be utilized in a medical way.

Changes in the Knights of Labor. It is believed that the convention of the Knights of Labor at Richmond next month will make important changes in the order.

In the first place, the district system will probably be abandoned. It has been found inconvenient and tending to confusion. Instead of dividing the organization by trades, there is a movement in favor of a geographical division. Each state will have a general assembly, embracing all trades, and each trade will have a voice in the affairs of the others. Above the state general assemblies will be the national assembly.

The effect of the new organization will be to keep down strikes, except when they receive the overwhelming sanction of the assembly. There will be fewer strikes, but it is thought that those undertaken will be so well backed that they will be successful. The reorganization of the knights will be watched with great interest, and it is to be hoped that wise and moderate counsels will prevail.

Concerning Pavements.

Granite undoubtedly makes a very satisfactory street pavement, but it will not do to ignore the claims of asphalt.

According to the St. Louis Republican, General Meiggs, of Washington, asserts that asphalt is incomparably better than granite, even where a heavy traffic is to be provided for, and the cost is only a trifle greater.

The asphalt in Pennsylvania avenue cost only six cents more to the square yard than granite, and the annual cost of repairs has been only 1½ to 2½ cents a square yard. It is said that Cheapside, in London, supports the heaviest traffic in the world. It has an asphalt pavement, which in ten years has not been closed for repairs a single day.

The great advantages of asphalt are cleanliness, partial freedom from noise and vibration, and healthfulness. As yet this pavement has not received a severe test in this country, and it is not likely to supplant granite in popular favor.

Mr. Willie Vanderbilt's Chickens.

We are receipt through Mr. R. J. Fisher, of Athens, Tenn., who is secretary of the National Poultry association, of a letter to him concerning Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's chickens.

As is well known, there will be held in Atlanta, early next January, an annual poultry and stock show. The entries for this show are already very large. One shipper from Virginia will send a car load of fowls, and another car load will come from Massachusetts. Mr. H. B. Farris, who is the manager of the "Idle Hour Poultry Yards," of Oakdale, Long Island, which belongs to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, writes under date of September 8th, "Mr. Vanderbilt will be an exhibitor at your show of various breeds of poultry and will be glad to hear from you immediately with a prospectus."

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ALL the Blaines were astonished at young Jim's marriage—except young Jim. It seems the Blaine family is destined to be surprised many times in this sad vale of tears.

"HAVE you heard from Maine?"—New York Tribune. Yes. Have you heard from the last Presidential election?

THE SITUATION IN ATLANTA.

Has Prohibition Injured the City's Interests?

The following letter was written by Mr. M. M. Welch, secretary of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, to a gentleman in Ithaca, N. Y. It was published in the Journal, of that city, and will be found to contain some interesting data relative to the condition of Atlanta in Atlanta since its incorporation.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 2, 1886.—My Dear Sir:—Replies to your favor of the 30th ultimo, which came to hand yesterday: My attention has been drawn to the statement that the law in this state is intended to bar the bar at Decatur, in April, 1882. I have been astonished to find how few of the lawyers then residing in DeKalb know of it now. I am writing to you in a position to be master of the situation, and there is no doubt that the extravagant descriptions which Norwegian peasants who profess to have seen the sea serpent are more or less influenced by the old mythological ideas of the sea serpent. That is, they have heard of the sea serpent, put it into their imagination, and then have attributed most to make naturalists suspicious with respect to the existence of this animal, is the circumstance that no remains of it have ever been found, and for a long time they generally considered all reports of the appearance of the sea serpent as the fabrications of superstition and delusion. But, in his "Romance of Natural History" (London, 1860), Col. G. H. Knobell says that the legend against the existence of the sea serpent, taken from the non-existence of any remains of it, does not hold good, and naturalists are not disposed to deny the possibility that such an animal may exist, and may prove to be some modified type of the secondary conularia (meaning "marine lizard"), quite as probable for swimming instead of true fish, or some intermediate between them and a whale.

There is a small account of the sea serpent, which, hidden on the bottom of the sea, embraces the earth with its folds, and there can be no doubt that the extravagant descriptions which Norwegian peasants who profess to have seen the sea serpent are more or less influenced by the old mythological ideas of the sea serpent. That is, they have heard of the sea serpent, put it into their imagination, and then have attributed most to make naturalists suspicious with respect to the existence of this animal, is the circumstance that no remains of it have ever been found, and for a long time they generally considered all reports of the appearance of the sea serpent as the fabrications of superstition and delusion. But, in his "Romance of Natural History" (London, 1860), Col. G. H. Knobell says that the legend against the existence of the sea serpent, taken from the non-existence of any remains of it, does not hold good, and naturalists are not disposed to deny the possibility that such an animal may exist, and may prove to be some modified type of the secondary conularia (meaning "marine lizard"), quite as probable for swimming instead of true fish, or some intermediate between them and a whale.

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TIONALS.

Editorial Shortstop
the Run.

How hard it is to realize expression. In older but here in southern life, one time no of the wiregrass, so far as the Caucasian in whose life has covered one Enoch Hall, Indian gentleman of the old the light when the dawn of all time, was the sun of our superiority the golden steeps of story said with bated breath with such incredulous Hall was then little Hall, of honorable

TWO MEN KILLED.**A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE EAST TENNESSEE.**

Tom Buckley and Cal Farris, of Atlanta, killed in accident on the East Tennessee, near Chattanooga, Tennessee—Full Particulars of the Accident Reported.

Two Atlantians met a horrible and painful death yesterday afternoon at ten minutes after 6 o'clock, one half mile east of Chattanooga. They were Thomas Buckley and C. M. Farris.

Buckley was an engineer and Farris was fireman on the East Tennessee road. Both men were well known in railroad circles in Atlanta and Chattanooga, and both were universally liked. Yesterday morning when the northbound passenger train No. 16 on the East Tennessee road left Atlanta, Buckley was on the engine, with Farris as his fireman. The train was due in Chattanooga at 6:30 o'clock and made the trip almost to its destination without accident or incident worthy of mention. Ten minutes after six o'clock the train was within a half mile of Chattanooga, and near the Western and Atlantic railroad and Cincinnati Southern tracks. Just at that point the train was moving along at a rapid rate when it turned a sharp curve. Engineer Buckley, with a cow on the track, directly in front of him. His team was on a high embankment, and seeing his great danger, the engineer made a desperate effort to slacken up and avert the accident that appeared inevitable. He blew his whistle vigorously, hoping to frighten the cow off, but remembering the burden of living people behind him, clung to his seat. The engine struck the cow and in an instant the ponderous, heavy machine reared high in the air and went tumbling down the high embankment, carrying both engineer and fireman with it. The tender followed the engine and the baggage car and second class coach were derailed.

The train ran about two hundred yards after striking the cow before the engine plunged down the embankment, followed by the tender. The baggage car was thrown nearly across the Cincinnati Southern track fifty feet distant, but was not damaged. Engineer Buckley was caught under the engine and crushed death, Cal Farris, the fireman, received internal injuries and died in the greatest agony for an hour. His body was found.

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Hall, the latest local jokes, were sitting in the car when the collision took place, and were severely injured.

They were seated in the second-class coach and were bounced and thumped around promiscuously, but apart from some bruises and scratches no one suffered.

The first intelligence of the accident reached Atlanta through the association of stockholders of the N. C., and St. L. R. Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad company met at noon. Mr. Evans of New York, presided and J. H. Ambrose was made secretary. From the annual report of President J. W. Thomas, it appears that during the past year, the general depression in the business of the country, together with the failure of the wheat crop in Tennessee and the decrease in the value of grain, had compelled the company to cut down its expenses.

Mr. Small, the president, has been successful, despite the work of the agitators.

SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS.

What the Farmers Have Done—Some Interesting Statistics Presented.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 15.—[Special.]—Throughout South Carolina the farmers are far more contented than they were thirty days ago. The crop prospects have improved within the past month at least twenty-five per cent. Since the 15th of August, cotton shows a marked improvement, and so does corn. Colonel A. P. Butler, the agricultural commissioner, states the following condition of the cotton crop: Upper Carolina, 78; middle Carolina, 76; and lower Carolina, 80. Average for the state, 78; against 84 at the 1st of August this year. The area of the present crop is 1,630,554 acres, against 1,722,107 acres last year.

He makes the following report regarding the condition of the cotton crop:

Upper Carolina, 72; middle Carolina, 88; lower Carolina, 80; total, 80, and cotton raised on the 1st of September, 1885. The area of the present crop is 1,484,881 acres, against 1,429,298 acres last year.

Here is what he says about wheat and oats:

Wheat and oats were harvested in fair condition. The wheat area was 12,716 acres, and the yield 1,187 bushels, a decrease in the yield of 46,128 bushels. The oat area was 31,406 acres, and the yield 3,700,758 bushels, an increase in the yield of 30,914 bushels.

The tobacco crop, I learn from correspondence, has been harvested all over the state, well by long odds, the finest ever raised in South Carolina. The value of the tobacco raised in Lawrence and Spartanburg counties will be of extraordinary fine quality. That grown in the low country will be inferior.

A WONDERFUL YEAR.

But the record of his life for the year has been one of marvellous surprises, and not alone to his friends and the skeptical critics, but to himself.

Beginning to preach from the third hour of his conversion, he has steadily gone forward in the service of his Master with growing zeal and power to the present day. He preached every night and day of that first week of his new life, and then was called by Rev. Sam Jones, to go with him in his evangelistic labors throughout the country. He was surprised to find the call but believed it God-directed, obeyed it, and has since been the active and efficient associate of the great Georgia evangelist in his remarkable meetings throughout America. Not only have "the two Sons" become household words all over the union, but the people and press have done their best to make them known as the American pupus. This entire copy of THE CONSTITUTION could be filled with the catalogued encomiums of the secular and religious press passed upon the power and eloquence of his labors.

THE STRIKING FIGURES

of his year's labor, so far as accessible, will read with wonder. Within the twelve months Mr. Small had traveled over 10,000 miles, preached 507 sermons, and addressed audiences estimated as aggregating one million persons. As to the number of conversions marking their labors, or the larger number of persons whose lives were affected for good, there no positive estimate can be made.

HIS ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

was preceded by a sign at Trinity church to a densely packed audience. His text was I Timothy i, 15, and the trend of the discussion was the recital of his own past experience, his conversion and the results that had attended upon his life in Christ. The sermon was full of tender, pathetic and thrilling passages. It was listened to with profound attention, and heard it were convinced that it would bring forth good fruit among those who were present.

In speaking of his changed life Mr. Small said he knew at the outset of it how people would doubt him, deride his professions and scoff at his efforts; how cruel and pitiless would be the criticism he would encounter; how steep and poignant would be the stabs of self-reproach he would sustain; but he was conscious that God had, for Christ's sake, forgiven his sins, and that he had fixed his life on lines of loyalty to Christ. With this happy assurance he faced the world, unheeding its sarcastic doubts and undismayed by its malignant jeers. His life for the past year has been one of sweet felicity in the service of Christ, and he has been enabled by the grace of God to do his Master's will in every way that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we can do our greatest good. Our pills cure it while

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to swallow. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip the bowels. They are easily digested and suitable for use in children. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City.

Mention this paper. feb 18—day sat tues thu wky un roy bp not

announcements.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY | { SATURDAY Sept. 17, 18. Matinee at 2:30.

"Eh, Did I Hear You?"

Geo. W. Monroe & Jno. C. Rice

Supported by their excellent company in the new musical comedy,

MY AUNT BRIDGET,

By Scott Marble, author of "Over the Garden Wall."

SONGS! DANCES! NEW { MUSIC!

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON!

Note: According to agreement between managers of the southern circuit, the admission prices are reduced to 75¢, 50¢ and 25¢. Reserved seats at Miller's book store, under the opera house.

12, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Y. M. L. A.

Excursion to Charleston

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17TH INST.

Tickets good for five days, via Savannah and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, railroad, or for round trip. Train leaves at 10 a.m. Friday morning, arriving at Charleston next morning.

Those who wish to do so can return early evening, arriving in Atlanta Sunday, or return as late as Monday.

The friends of the Young Men's Library Association are urged to turn out in force and enjoy this delightful excursion. Apply early if you want seats.

For tickets apply to East Tennessee office, in Kimball house, or to Mr. Martin F. Austin, chairman entertainment committee. Telephone No. 460, Atlanta; or to Judge Howard Van Eps, president.

At HIS HOME,

On Capital avenue, in the afternoon, Rev. and Mrs. Small entertained a few friends, serving an elegant and bountiful dinner. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heronhill, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Romare, Mrs. General Thomas D. Arnold, Mr. Frank A. Arnold and Mr. T. D. Arnold. Rev. and Mrs. Sam Jones were expected, but were detained in Cartersville. The afternoon was one of pleasant congratulations and of happy anticipations for the future.

Mr. Small leaves this afternoon for ten days in Missouri, where he proposes to conduct the great camping meeting at Plattsburgh, near St. Joseph. He will be accompanied by Rev. J. Gibson.

The people of Atlanta generally will unite in wishing Mr. Small the happy returns of his Christian ministry until the Master shall call him up higher.

THE EXCHANGE BANK FAILURE.

NORFOLK, Va., September 15.—The trial of the officers of the late Exchange National bank for misappropriating the funds of that institution began today in the United States circuit court. The day was consumed by counsels of cross examination.

The defense is represented by Mr. George E. Stevens, of Boston, and the prosecution by Mr. John C. Tracy, of New York.

The defense has been unable to prove that the officers of the bank were guilty of any wrongdoing.

Mr. Tracy has shown that the officers of the bank were guilty of a violation of the law.

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Educational.
COBBINSTITUTE
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
OPENED September 25th, 1886.
Applications for Catalogues will be
received if addressed to Mr. M. Rutherford, Principal.



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ent buildings. A faculty of
ly trained teachers five of them
of the great cities of Europe. Twen-
tysome Choral and Orchestral
and lower charges. Exercises begin
catalogues, with particular
box, President.
July 1st

A FEMALE INSTITUTE
AND
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PEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1,
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the care of Mr. Alfred Barili
The Kindergarten is in charge
Circulars address to
M. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

ONE SCHOOL AND WELLBEING
Formerly Madame Clement's Board-
ing School, Ladies' 30th year com-
Circulars address to
SMITH, Principals.

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GRANGE, GA.
TORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND
GIRLS. Exercises resume 13th Septem-
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a reasonable rate. Address the par-
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and Science. Special courses in
Physics, Chemistry, etc. For Catalogues and information
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the same time. For information ad-
to Dr. Dudley Thomas, at Athens, Ga.
See Book of Trustees, Athens, Ga.

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for home cure, free of
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PROVEMENT. New York Botanic Garden,
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St. and 12th Ave. Dr. P. H. Smith,
Herb Med. Co., Phila., Pa., drug
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HECTERS in 6 hours, comes in 3 days,
Drug Store, 15 N. 11th, Phila., Pa.,
corner Pryor and Decatur, 7-1/2 times the cost

W YORK HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY.

HOTEL HAS BEEN COMPLETE-
LY REBUILT AND NO ROOMS ADDED, MAKING ITS
FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS, AND IS OF
THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN
TYPE OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
A VARIETY. Price of rooms, with
pass the hotel.
TO PERMANENT GUESTS.
H. CRANSTON.

Executor's Sale.

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Shorter, late of Fulton county,
by notification to render in their de-
sired according to law, and
to said estate are required to be
made immediate pay-
ment. August 24th, 1886.
KATE COX.
Administrator will answer.

Debtors and Creditors.</p

